United Nations A/69/898–S/2015/330

General Assembly
Security Council

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12 May 2015

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 8 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 8 May 2015, addressed to you by Mr. Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

15-07550 (E) 210515

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Annex to the letter dated 8 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 21 April 2015, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/69/878-S/2015/267), which, yet again, contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding the issuance of an illegal notice to airmen, it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan Advisory Airspace, including issuance of notices to airmen, are carried out by the relevant authorities of the State in accordance with article 3 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Similarly, the assertion raised in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities of the island. As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory, national airspace and territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As for the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan Area Control Centre and Airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and permission of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Civil Aviation Department, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport as well as using the airspace of the Turkish Republic of

Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan Area Control Centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara Area Control Centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2014 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan Airport stood at almost 3,250,000, while the projected number of passengers for 2015 is 3,500,000. Moreover, in 2014, around 25,000 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 200,000 planes used the Ercan Advisory Airspace. These numbers are expected to be around 27,000 and 210,000, respectively, for 2015. In this respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often-repeated false statements, to confer legitimacy upon the long-defunct "Republic of Cyprus" are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed contribute to a better atmosphere on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop misappropriating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease its hostile acts against the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, and that its insistent denial of the Turkish Cypriot rights in the North of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two Constituent States of equal status.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to call on the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive propaganda tactics and return to the negotiating table, as also called for in the latest Security Council resolution on Cyprus, resolution 2197 (2015), so that the current window of opportunity for a fair and durable comprehensive settlement can be seized. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance within the context of your good offices mission in Cyprus and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/69/899–S/2015/328

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 11 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform that, at 1040 hours on 14 April 2015, in the Hamra area on the outskirts of Aytarun, a landmine left behind by the Israeli enemy exploded, severing the left leg of the civilian Muhammad Ibrahim Murad. The victim was taken to Salah Ghandur Hospital in Bint Jubayl.

I should like to reiterate that my Government honours its commitments under international resolutions. On behalf of my Government, I call on the Security Council to condemn this attack in the strongest possible terms and compel Israel to bring an end to its violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, and fulfil all of its obligations under Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-07563 (E) 140515 150515

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United Nations A/69/900

General Assembly

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13 May 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 16 and 49

Information and communications technologies for development

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Letter dated 12 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information on the launching of the first communications satellite of Turkmenistan into the Earth's orbit and priorities of the national space programme (see annex).

I would be very grateful if you could kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 16 and 49.

(*Signed*) Aksoltan **Ataeva**
Permanent Representative

15-07670 (E) 190515 190515

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Annex to the letter dated 12 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Information on the launching of the first communications satellite of Turkmenistan into Earth's orbit and priorities of the national space programme

On 28 April 2015 the first communications satellite of Turkmenistan, TurkmenÄlem52E, was launched. This date has special significance in the history of independent Turkmenistan. The launch of the first Turkmen satellite was carried out by the SpaceX corporation on the Falcon 9 v1.1 rocket from the space centre at Cape Canaveral in Florida, United States of America.

The satellite is based on the current generation of the Spacebus 4000 platform, which is well known for its reliability and high quality. Based on the goals and purpose of the satellite, its payload included the latest equipment for multiservice communications, including digital television, telephony, videoconferencing, data transmission, satellite Internet, and very-small-aperture terminal (VSAT) networks. The service life of the satellite is 15 years.

The satellite will cover dozens of countries in Europe and Asia, from Ireland and the United Kingdom to Afghanistan, as well as countries in the Middle East and North Africa. The position of the TurkmenÄlem52E satellite will enable Turkmenistan to act as a transit country in broadcasting channels from Europe and Asia.

Thanks to its capabilities, the satellite can be used to broadcast television and radio channels, transmit data between ground stations located thousands of kilometres from one another, and provide broadband Internet services, distance learning and tele-medicine, including through videoconferencing, and other types of communication services. The satellite is a powerful relay station located at high altitude and can be used in a variety of situations that require urgent long-range transmission of large volumes of data.

In 2007, President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov announced from the rostrum of the United Nations that Turkmenistan was open to the world and was ready to engage in far-reaching and cooperation with the world community in a broad range of areas. His priorities included innovation and technological development, a major component of which would be the utilization of capabilities in space-based communications. The National Space Agency under the authority of the President of Turkmenistan, established in 2011 by the Head of State, initiated substantive cooperation with leading international partners. In less than four years, it launched the first national communications satellite.

With the launch of its national satellite into orbit, Turkmenistan has made a major technological breakthrough that is a testament to its dynamic economic growth and is clearly aligned with its long-term development plans and goals, as it now has the capacity to mobilize institutional, intellectual and financial resources to achieve those goals.

A key factor will be having in place and implementing a comprehensive long-term programme for the social and economic development of Turkmenistan, with a focus on innovation, the use of high technology in production, widespread computerization, and the promotion and application of international best practices in various spheres of life. By making the level and quality of education a priority, promoting the involvement and inclusion of all people, particularly young people, in major trends in modern science and technology as well as the natural and social sciences, and encouraging broad international contacts in these areas, the State is making the most promising investment of all: an investment in people and the discovery of their creative abilities. This is an investment in the future of the country that will guarantee the renewal of the nation's most valuable strategic resource — its intelligence.

The launch of the Turkmen communications satellite has clearly demonstrated that the strategic course whose aim is to have Turkmenistan enter the ranks of the developed countries is reasonable and substantiated. The diversification of the economy and industry, with a focus on high technology and promising areas of development — which obviously include space-based communications — is a reality in Turkmenistan today and provides a clear path for the future, as it will to a large extent ensure progress and prosperity in Turkmenistan, raise people's standard of living and quality of life and ensure environmental protection and the introduction of modern production management methods.

The targeted "open door" policy was the most important precondition for the successful implementation of the national space project. Thanks to its neutral and peace-oriented foreign policy as well as cooperation with many countries without any political or ideological conditions attached, Turkmenistan has had excellent opportunities to partner with world-class companies, particularly those specializing in space-related research and development. Turkmenistan has become an attractive place for long-term foreign investment in various sectors, including high technology.

The launch of a national satellite is part of the implementation of the foreign policy strategy of Turkmenistan aimed at combining multilateral efforts to address the global issues of our time and initiatives announced at the United Nations by the President of Turkmenistan in such areas as sustainable energy, transport and communications, the environment and disarmament. A joint international effort in space today will enable the most efficient monitoring of the world's energy supply and transport and communications, and will make it possible to prevent and mitigate the risks of natural and technological disasters and the threat of illicit proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to monitor levels of environmental protection over large territories.

It was symbolic that the satellite launch was carried out in the year that has been declared the Year of Neutrality and Peace in Turkmenistan. The country is going into space with pure intentions and the highest of motivations. Turkmenistan extends a hand of friendship and cooperation to all those who share its belief that outer space is a place of peace, understanding and harmony of interests for the sake of humanity's future.

United Nations A/69/901

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 19, 21 (b) and 123

Sustainable development

Globalization and interdependence: culture and sustainable development

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Letter dated 11 May 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Turkey and Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to inform you that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan met in Ashgabat on 29 January 2015.

The ministerial meeting concluded with the signing of a joint statement on trilateral cooperation that serves as a positive example of a results-based approach and contribution to the international efforts in addressing challenges for the United Nations post-2015 development agenda.

We would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 19, 21 (b) and 123.

(*Signed*) Yashar T. **Aliyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Aksoltan **Ataeva**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan
to the United Nations

15-07676 (E) 210515

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Annex to the letter dated 11 May 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Turkey and Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint statement on the outcome of the Second Trilateral Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan

29 January 2015

The Second Trilateral Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan was held on 29 January 2015 in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust and understanding.

The parties expressed their commitment to the Baku Statement, adopted at the First Trilateral Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held on 26 May 2014.

The parties reaffirmed their respect and support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other.

Discussing international foreign policy issues, the parties noted the importance of their efforts aimed at ensuring peace, security and stability as well as establishing a climate of trust and mutual understanding at the international and regional levels, in particular in Central Asia, the Caspian region, the South Caucasus and the Middle East.

In this context, they underlined the benefits emanating from the cooperation among the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan within the framework of international and regional organizations, first and foremost within the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs specifically underscored the high importance and constructive nature of the summit of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan held in Bodrum, Turkey, on 5 June 2014.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs stated that the agreements reached at the highest level created a firm foundation for further expansion of trilateral ties in the different fields of political, energy, trade and economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs discussed the issues for developing cooperation among the three countries in the field of energy. In this framework, they emphasized the high importance of natural gas deliveries from the Caspian region to Europe via the Republic of Turkey.

In this scope, they noted that further developing cooperation between the energy companies as well as organizing trilateral meetings between the representatives of oil and gas companies would be beneficial.

Taking into account the great potential of their countries in the field of transportation, including transit transportation, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs stated that they attach great importance to developing cooperation in the fields of transportation and communications.

With a view to enhancing cooperation in the field of transport and maximum use of the potential of the three countries in this field, they considered establishing an Afghanistan-Turkmenistan-Azerbaijan-Turkey transportation corridor.

With a view to coordinating the activities of all the relevant institutions in the field of transportation and promoting and establishing favourable conditions for the development of multimodal shipments, the parties agreed on the need to organize a meeting among the Ministries of Transportation of the three countries and representatives of the relevant institutions.

Having considered the issues of trade and economic relations, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs noted the importance of cooperation in this field and the priority given to the strengthening and expansion of economic partnerships among the countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's interests.

During the meeting, they discussed the issue of making trade cooperation more efficient and the transit of goods across the territories of the three countries. To this end, they noted the need for organizing a meeting among the representatives of the relevant Ministries and entities as well as the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan.

The parties also discussed the issues of promoting cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian field based on the common cultural, linguistic and historical heritage of the peoples of the three countries.

The Ministers adopted the Framework Programme of Azerbaijani-Turkish-Turkmen Cooperation for the 2015-2017 Period (see enclosure) and noted the coordinating role of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in its implementation. In this regard, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs called on the relevant Ministries and entities to have more efficient trilateral cooperation in order to implement the provisions of the Framework Programme and to exert efforts for its fulfilment.

The parties emphasized the importance of holding, on a regular basis, meetings in the present trilateral format on issues of common interest with regard to regional and international cooperation, and agreed to hold their next meeting in the Republic of Turkey.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs noted the importance of the preparation for and holding of the summit of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan in 2015 in Turkmenistan.

(*Signed*) Elmar **Mammadyarov**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

(*Signed*) Mevlüt **Çavuşoğlu**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey

(*Signed*) Rashid **Meredov**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan

Enclosure

Framework Programme of Cooperation between the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan for the Period 2015-2017

I. Economic and commercial relations

1. Developing economic cooperation among Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen enterprises and companies.

2. Improving mechanisms of economic relations among the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan, including studying the possibility of establishing a trilateral business forum.

3. Exchanging experiences and information in the fields of investment, technology, science and other fields as well as the organization of the commercial and industrial regions.

4. Ensuring the active participation of Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen enterprises and companies in the international exhibitions and forums organized in the three countries.

5. Conducting research on economic development and enhancing trilateral cooperation to strengthen the partnership within the framework of international programmes and projects.

II. Cooperation in the field of transportation

1. Establishing a joint technical committee to develop cooperation in the field of multimode transportation aimed at providing effective transportation services in the Caspian Sea.

2. Improving transportation facilities between the international seaports of Turkmenbashi and Baku (Alyat) through the use of cargo shipment methods such as "ro-ro" and "ro-pax".

3. Establishing a joint commission for the exchange of experience on customs procedures and documentation carried out at international border crossing points.

4. Drafting an agreement on international combined cargo shipments among the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan. Allowing other countries to participate in this work.

III. Cooperation in the field of energy

1. Establishing a joint working group to study the possibilities for natural gas deliveries from the Caspian region to Europe via the Republic of Turkey.

2. Having more efficient cooperation among the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan within the framework of international organizations dealing with ensuring international energy security.

3. Establishing and developing partnerships in major fields of sustainable energy, including:

(a) Reliable and stable deliveries of energy resources to the international markets;

(b) Energy conservation and energy efficiency;

(c) Alternative sources of energy.

IV. Cooperation in the field of cultural and human relations

1. Organizing joint cultural events on a regular basis, including:

(a) Culture days in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Turkey and Turkmenistan;

(b) Forums among the artists and scientists of the three countries;

(c) Joint concerts, conferences and other events.

2. Establishing direct contacts between higher educational institutions of the three countries.

3. Providing appropriate conditions for the scientists of the three countries to conduct joint scientific research.

4. Organizing joint activities in the field of tourism, including:

(a) Exploring the investment opportunities in the field of tourism;

(b) Exchanging experience in the field of tourism;

(c) Organizing joint seminars, tours and training courses for the representatives of the public institutions and companies of the three countries engaged in tourism.